

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,279.—VOL. LXIII.

BIRTHS.
On the 11th inst. at her residence, Newtown, the wife of Mr. ROBERT BAX, Esq., Jun., of a daughter.
On the 12th instant, at Rose Cottage, Denison-street, Woolstonecraft, the wife of J. R. BAKER, of a son.

MARRIAGE.
On the 26th January, by mutual license, by the Rev. Dr. BAILY, of the Free Church of England, MICHAEL DUFFY LYNCH, B.A., of the University of Sydney, to MARY, daughter of Mr. DAVID ATTEN, of Castlereagh-street.

DEATHS.
On the 11th instant, in his late residence, New John-street, Mr. ROBERT BAX, Esq., Jun., aged 57 years, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss.
On the 11th instant, at Rose Cottage, Neutral Bay, North Shore, Mr. ROBERT BAX, Esq., Jun., aged 57 years.
On the 11th instant, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Glover, Wadmalaw-street, Miller's Point, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, shipwright, who had been a sailor, leaving an affectionate wife and four children to mourn his loss.

On the 11th instant, at his residence, Rushmore's View, South Head Road, Mr. JAMES GARNER, an old colonist, aged 85 years.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND. NEW ZEALAND, AND THE CALIFORNIAN AND CHINESE STEAM PACKET AND MAIL CONTRACTS FOR A MONTHLY MAIL SERVICE.—The splendid steamship CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1250 tons, H. Granger, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. via CUCKLELAND AND HONG-KONG, to SAN FRANCISCO.

Service accommodation for Saloon, Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers will be provided with every requisition of comfort and convenience. Lodging will be provided for the second cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which is admitted to have decided advantages over all other lines of steamship navigation. The completeness of a long sea voyage. The whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip, and cheaper and quicker than any other route. Special arrangements will be made for families, &c., per cabin, will be allowed to remain. Immediate application for passage should be made to avoid disappointment, as only a limited number will be taken.

For full particulars apply to M. METCALFE & CO., No. 9, Bridge-street; or to the Head Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. E. HALL, U.S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Alexander, To-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m., via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound, Alexander, To-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11, Goals for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy to-night.

TO FLORENCE.—Florence Irving, this afternoon, Monday, at 1 p.m.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 28th instant, at 5 p.m.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, 48 hours after.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tindale.

TO MELBOURNE BAY, via Port Denison.—Balchutha, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo to be received for transhipment to any of the ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FRED. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Monday, at 10.

For the MANNING RIVER direct.—THE FIRE KING, THIS AFTERNOON, Monday, at 1.

No cargo received after 12.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND R. B. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.— GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THE

ARRIVAL
OF THE
AMERICAN
AND
ENGLISH MAIL
VIA CALIFORNIA.

THE C. N. Z. and A. Mail Steamer City of Melbourne, Captain Grainger, arrived in Port Jackson, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, being punctual to her time. From the California papers we extract a considerable amount of telegraphic intelligence to the 14th January, which is new, and much that amplifies and explains that already received via Suex.

It will be seen that Victor Emmanuel entered Rome on the 31st December, and appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal; and also that the Duke Aosta, the King elect of Spain, has made his public entry into Madrid.

In the California journals the telegrams are not classified, but seem to be inserted in the order they are received; that they may be made as clear as possible we have arranged them chronologically, and apportioned them to the countries to which they refer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, December 29.—Granville has received a despatch from the Prussian Government, apologising for the outrage on English vessels in the Seine, stating that penitent indemnity will be given if demanded, and announcing that the military commander who was guilty of the outrage has been court-martialed and dismissed from the service.

The English Government, upon the application of Count D'Orsay, stopped a mail ship by the French Government to lay a submarine cable between Greenwich, Chatham, Brest, and Bordeaux. The ship was given in charge of the Custom House officers on the Thames. The cable laid was seized. Three hours after the first section of the submarine cable was made for the release of the ship, which refused.

London, January 1.—The constituents of Mr. Gladstone have signed a petition asking him to resign, because his policy has reduced them to pauperism.

London, January 1.—A general gave notice on New Year's Day to the French exiles. Among the guests were the Duke de Persigny, Marquis de Lavalte, M. Routhier, and many other distinguished members of the Empire.

The Duke of Cambridge, England, is determined to amuse the English army, and the United States. The British General, he said, was resolved to transmit to its successors an allied alliance, and uphold the honour of England and the Queen.

London, January 1.—The Duke of Cambridge is to be succeeded by Lord Napier. Magdala as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, and the command of the North by Lord Stratford, England, is determined to amuse [The Suez newspaper states that Sir John Lawrence is to be the new Commander-in-Chief].

Another terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Newcastle-on-Tyne, twenty persons were killed and injured.

The British Foreign Office has received telegram despatches from the legation at Pekin, to December 31st. They have no further troubles, and advises from the Chinese Legation are safe.

London, January 5.—The Times says:—“General Schenck, representing the best and most honourable section of the dominant party in the United States, is one of the most reliable representatives who could send a message of peace to the world. He will be sent to the United States, and will be received with open arms, and frank allowance to bring about a settlement of the dispute.”

Versailles, January 5.—The batteries south, which armament was interrupted by the French, have bombarded Forts Bois, Vanvres, and Montreuil. The bombardment of the batteries of the Army of the North continued, partly from newly erected batteries. The results are most favourable, notwithstanding the fog.

January 6.—The batteries at Clamart and Ville d'Avray, which had been suspended on Monday, have now bombarded Forts D'Isy, Vanvres, and Montreuil yesterday and to-day, the fire replying with considerable effect with 100 pieces of ordnance, drawing shell weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. The Germans expect to silence the fire by night of the 7th.

The French army have returned to the encampment near Reuil, after the battle on the 3rd instant. General Faidherbe, in an order of the day, says:—“Soldiers—in the name of your country, I call upon you to carry all the way to Bapaume you carry all the positions of the enemy; this time he will not deny you the victory. By your valour and constancy you have deserved well of your country. As soon as you have secured the fortifications and supplies we continue our operations.”

Versailles, January 7.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd Army, and the intervention of the 3rd.

London, January 7.—It is semi-officially announced that it is impossible to fix a determined time for a meeting of the Conference of the Powers, in consequence of the absence of a French representative, and of the desire of the British Government to postpone the conference.

London, January 9.—There is a rumour that the Black Sea clause of her formal notification to Russia that the Black Sea clause of the Paris treaty has been already abrogated by the act of the Emperor, and that it is out of the power of the Conference of the Powers to insist upon its restoration.

London, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

Paris, January 9.—The German force before Vendeuvre encountered, and, after a severe engagement, repelled two French Army Corps, which were advancing, and the intervention of the 3rd.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871.

King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon capitulation. The forces of Paris are to be garrisoned and protected for two years, and the Germans are to hold Alsace, Lorraine, and the Rhine, and the frontier with Prussia, until a final arrangement is made with Paris. After an additional interview, which alone will be accepted, the Garde Nationale will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the Capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the 1st of March.

January 6.—The Prussians on the morning of the 4th surprised and dispersed the French forces on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing 3 colours, 2 cannone, and 600 men.

General Glücks, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Seine, reports that the battle of the 4th was fought between the fort of the nine forts and seven French batteries, between 10 and 12 a.m., so that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun captured. Mount Avron was swept by a French fire, and the Germans advanced. Mount Avron was captured by the French, and the Germans retreated across the river.

January 7.—The Prussians on the morning of the 6th surprised and dispersed the French forces on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing 3 colours, 2 cannone, and 600 men.

General Glücks, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Seine, reports that the battle of the 6th was fought between the fort of the nine forts and seven French batteries, between 10 and 12 a.m., so that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun captured. Mount Avron was swept by a French fire, and the Germans advanced. Mount Avron was captured by the French, and the Germans retreated across the river.

January 8.—The Prussians on the morning of the 7th surprised and dispersed the French forces on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing 3 colours, 2 cannone, and 600 men.

General Glücks, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Seine, reports that the battle of the 7th was fought between the fort of the nine forts and seven French batteries, between 10 and 12 a.m., so that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun captured. Mount Avron was swept by a French fire, and the Germans advanced. Mount Avron was captured by the French, and the Germans retreated across the river.

January 9.—The Prussians on the morning of the 8th surprised and dispersed the French forces on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing 3 colours, 2 cannone, and 600 men.

General Glücks, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Seine, reports that the battle of the 8th was fought between the fort of the nine forts and seven French batteries, between 10 and 12 a.m., so that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun captured. Mount Avron was swept by a French fire, and the Germans advanced. Mount Avron was captured by the French, and the Germans retreated across the river.

January 10.—The Prussians on the morning of the 9th surprised and dispersed the French forces on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing 3 colours, 2 cannone, and 600 men.

General Glücks, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Seine, reports that the battle of the 9th was fought between the fort of the nine forts and seven French batteries, between 10 and 12 a.m., so that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun captured. Mount Avron was swept by a French fire, and the Germans advanced. Mount Avron was captured by the French, and the Germans retreated across the river.

January 11.—The Prussians on the morning of the 10th surprised and dispersed the French forces on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing 3 colours, 2 cannone, and 600 men.

General Glücks, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Seine, reports that the battle of the 10th was fought between the fort of the nine forts and seven French batteries, between 10 and 12 a.m., so that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun captured. Mount Avron was swept by a French fire, and the Germans advanced. Mount Avron was captured by the French, and the Germans retreated across the river.

January 12.—The Prussians on the morning of the 11th surprised and dispersed the French forces on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing 3 colours, 2 cannone, and 600 men.

General Glücks, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Seine, reports that the battle of the 11th was fought between the fort of the nine forts and seven French batteries, between 10 and 12 a.m., so that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun captured. Mount Avron was swept by a French fire, and the Germans advanced. Mount Avron was captured by the French, and the Germans retreated across the river.

January 13.—The Prussians on the morning of the 12th surprised and dispersed the French forces on the left bank of the Seine, near Rouen, capturing 3 colours, 2 cannone, and 600 men.

General Glücks, commanding the German forces in the Valley of the Seine, reports that the battle of the 12th was fought between the fort of the nine forts and seven French batteries, between 10 and 12 a.m., so that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun captured. Mount Avron was swept by a French fire, and the Germans advanced. Mount Avron

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

KIAMA.

SATURDAY.

The District Court sittings before Judge Macfarlane, came off this day, with a list of thirty-eight cases, representing debts due by promissory notes and goods sold and delivered to the amount of nearly £700. Only one case where professional gentlemen appeared was heard.

WEST MAITLAND.

SATURDAY.

Mr. William Henry Smith was, last evening, again almost unanimously elected Mayor of West Maitland.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Edward Bell, Secretary of the European Assurance Company, fell down dead at his residence at Kew last night; it is supposed that he was kicked in the abdomen by Charles Hart, his gardener, who is in custody.

The Government despatches by the mail are unimportant.

The Cerberus is at Aden, and would hug the coast for 600 miles, then make Galle, and proceed from thence to Java and down the coast to King George's Sound.

Mr. Taylor, late an auctioneer at St. Kilda, has been fined £20 for keeping his name up without renewing his license.

Sugars are still advancing; flour can only be sold at £14, and large parcels have been offered at less.

The weather sultry, showery, inclined to thunder-storm.

David Hall, of Kyneton, was killed by a kick from a horse to-day.

Reindeer won the Launceston Steeplechase.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Anne Moore, schooner, Protege, brig, Ellen, brig, Sarah Ann, barque, Mary Cumming, schooner, from Newcastle; Storm King, schooner, from Richmond River.

SAILED.—Siam, ship, Lady Cairns, ship, and Catherine Jane, barque, for Newcastle; at 5 p.m., You Yangs (a.), for Sydney; at 6 p.m., Queen of the Thames (a.), for London.

HOBART TOWN.

SATURDAY.

The flags are half-mast high out of respect for the late Sir William Denison.

Mr. Alexander Scatthorpe died suddenly to-day.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

A newly erected chaff mill, on the Peninsula, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Governor, Captain Montgomery, and other officers of the Blanche, are away on York's Peninsula kangaroos. The Governor returns to Guichen Bay to-night.

Sale of corn sacks reported at 12s. 6d.

LATEST AMERICAN NEWS.

Our San Francisco correspondent, writing on January 14, says:—There is not much in the shape of startling news going by this month's mail for your port. Nor are there a great number of passengers at this time of the year is not favourable to trans-continental railroad travelling. The season is unusually dry, and there has not been enough rain to enable the farmers to commence ploughing. A short grain crop is likely to fail.

The feeling between the United States and Canada is subsiding, and the fisheries question will undoubtedly be arranged amicably. Congress will probably vote to have the United States Government pay all claims which American citizens may have for losses sustained by the Alabama and her sister pirates, fitted out in English ports. It is hoped that these claims will be settled amicably between the two Governments. The sentiments in favour of this course are almost universal on this side of the Atlantic. The Australian and New Zealand mail line advertised in the New Zealand and Australian papers has not been announced through the press here. There is no possibility that it can go into operation at the date mentioned, as the covenants made with the Postmaster-General of New Zealand. The proposition to admit New Zealand wool and flax into the United States free of duty is simply an absurdity. Had the person covenanting with Mr. Vogel known anything of the laws of this country, he must have been aware that it was an impossibility, and should not have held such inducements to the people of New Zealand, and excited expectations which could in no contingency be realised. It may be of interest to you to know that the party from San Francisco who made this *faux pas* is an Australian, not an American. In Australia he went by the name of W. N. McCann; his career you are probably familiar with.

LOSS OF H. M. S. CAPTAIN.—By the Colonial Secretary the attention of the public is invited to the notice in the *Government Gazette* of the 5th ultimo, and to the dispatch thereto appended, from the honorary secretary of the Captain Relief Fund, asking the co-operation of the people of New South Wales in alleviating the distresses caused by the loss of the *H. M. S. Captain*. It is now intimated that subscriptions to the above fund will be received by Mr. H. B. Middleton, Senior Control Officer, at his office, Commissariat-buildings, Lower George-street, Sydney, and that the same may be sent to the above fund receiver at the Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Bank, George-street. It is truly said that the unfortunate men who were hurried into eternity on the occasion of this terrible disease deserve as well of their countrymen as any who fall in a war; and many residents in this colony, no doubt, will be glad to give the fund for assisting their widows and orphans as soon as they know where to send their donations.

OPENING OF THE NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF ART.—The above building was opened with a grand social and dramatic entertainment, given by a number of local artists. The *H. M. S. Captain* was crowded to excess with the elite of the district, there being between six and seven hundred people present, and in every respect the entertainment may be considered the best of the kind. The schoolroom was in every way a grand success. Mr. Rose, the president of the institution, opened the proceedings by reading an address.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE AT ROCKHAMPTON.—The *Bulletin* of the 1st instant relates the following case:—At a very early hour on Saturday morning, a man named George Willes reported to the police that his wife had been missing since Friday night previous. He also made a statement to the following effect:—He was walking at about two miles from town, on Thursday night about half-past nine o'clock, he left Rockhampton, accompanied by his wife, both being on horseback. The woman was the widow of Mr. J. Sharples' store, in Rockhampton-street, she lost her hat. She did not wear the hat, and remounted. They proceeded homewards, and when within a hundred yards of their own house at Rockhampton, the fall from her horse. The man picked her up, and, as he was about to go into his house, The horse she rode had made off. While started to look for it. He returned in about half-an-hour, and on going into the house was surprised to find she was not there. On inquiry she had gone to one of the neighbour's places. He saw her return, and the next time went to look for her, continuing the search all that night and through the next day until after midnight, when he reported the matter to the police. On Saturday morning, he was told that his wife had been found at the police office, where the body of the woman had been found by a Chinaman in Jardine's Lagoon. Mr. Wiseman, 12, Rockhampton, by Dr. Salmon and sergeant Judge, stated for the large sum of £1000, that the woman in the water near the Chinaman's Garden. It was brought to the dead-house, and will be examined this morning. Dr. Salmon, after which an inquest will be held; and the *Advertiser* states that the current reports with reference to it. The woman and her husband had been working as a married couple on stations. Fifteen or sixteen months ago, Mr. Willes and his wife built a humpy at the Pinnacles, on the Dwyka Downs road, and started a humpy, but finding the business unprofitable, he had abandoned it. Recently they were in the service of Mr. Newbold, and a week or two ago had a court case against him for wages. Mrs. Willes was a young woman of twenty-two or twenty-three years of age.

THE COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IV
I see a stranger in the House.
Newspaper report.

ANOTHER week has gone over and we are no nearer the business of the session than we were when the week commenced. On the contrary, we seem to be rather drifting farther away from it than approaching it. We commenced the week with the expectation that the debate on the tariff would be resumed on Wednesday; but at the Tuesday's sitting notice was given of three motions, each of which equivalent, if carried, to a motion of confidence in the Minister. Each attacks a portion of the policy of the Government, and so touches the Ministry in a vital point. The first, by Mr. W. Forster, denounces the proposed system of taxation; the second, by Mr. Driver, instructs the Committee of Supply not to vote the salaries of Ministers until a bill be brought in to rectify the errors of the third, by Mr. Tunks, opposing the proposed system of retirement, directs the continuance of the three railway lines, and orders the immediate settlement of the Superannuation question. There are some tough morsels embodied in these several resolutions, and yet they must be disposed of before the House can get to the consideration of the tariff, or to be able to do so. I hope that if these motions are carried, it will be accepted as the final opinion of the House. But the hon. member for Patrick's Plains has a very severe lecture upon the subject. The Government servants were all "educated gentlemen," far superior to everything and everybody in the colony. He held the highest regard and respect for the dignity of labour, and his bill for the payment of wages to the public service, it will deservedly have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

He has long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was, in some districts, lost at the last session, by confining those important duties to government without providing for their execution. The public would not be satisfied with a P. M.'s quarter are not favourable for developing.

What would be the result of a session of this length just now? I am sure that it will deserve to be highly regarded, and to the gratification of all, it will have a leading and abiding place in our future history, such as each member should with earnest unselfish care strive to attain.

I have long thought that the Government will ultimately be compelled to accept his views upon the appointments. The theory is good, but it fails in practice.

I am sure that a large amount of revenue was,

THE COURT MARTIAL ON THE LOSS OF H.M.S. CAPTAIN.

(From the *Nautical Magazine*) On Saturday, the 8th of October, the following result of the Court of Inquiry, on the loss of H.M. late ship Captain, was delivered:—

The Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of her Majesty's ship Captain, with 500 of her officers and crew, off Cape Finisterre, on the morning of the 7th of September, re-assembled this morning. Admiral Sir James Hope, G.C.B., presided; and the other officers forming the court were Vice-Admiral Hastings, R. Yelverton, Captains G. Hancock, C. B. Rice, H. Boys, C. H. May, J. E. Commerell, T. Brandreth, and J. G. Goodenough. Captain G. F. Blake, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, barrister-at-law, officiated as Judge-Advocate. The court was in deliberation the whole day: and shortly before 7 in the evening, the Court was re-opened, and the Judge-Advocate read the judgment, which was to the following effect:—

"The Court, having heard the statement of Mr. May and that of the remaining survivors, and such other evidence as they deemed necessary, and having deliberately weighed and considered the same, do find that her Majesty's ship Captain was capsized on the morning of the 7th of September, 1870, by a pressure of sail, assisted by a heave of the sea, and that the sail carried at the time of her loss (the regard being had to the force of the wind and the state of the sea) was insufficient to have endangered a ship endowed with a proper amount of stability. The Court further find that no blame is attributable to Mr. James May, gunner of the second class, and the survivors of the Captain, for her loss, and they do therefore fully acquit them of all blame. And the said Mr. James May and the other survivors of the Captain are hereby acquitted accordingly. The Court, before appearing, find it their duty to record the conviction they entertain that the Captain was built in deference to public opinion expressed in Parliament and through other channels, and in opposition to the views and opinions of the Controller and his department; and that the evidence all tends to show that they generally disapproved of her construction. It further appearing that before the Captain was received from the contractors a grave departure from her original design had been committed, whereby her draught of water was increased about two feet, and her freeboard was diminished to a corresponding extent, and that her stability proved to be dangerously small, combined with an area of sail (under the circumstances) excessive. The Court deeply regret that if these facts were duly known and appreciated, they were not communicated to the officer in command of the ship; or, if otherwise, that she was allowed to be employed in the ordinary service of the fleet before they had been sufficiently ascertained by calculation and experiment."

The gunner having been called to the President, the latter, in returning his sword, said, "Mr. May—I am desired by the Court to avail myself of the present occasion—that of the returning of your sword—to acquaint you that they are satisfied you did everything in your power, consistent with your duty, to save more of your shipmates, and that your conduct and that of the survivors of the crew of the Captain, during the time they were under your command, reflects credit on yourselves and on the service to which you belong."

The Court was then dissolved.

We append to the foregoing, the following sensible and temperate remarks, which we find on this subject in the *Hants Telegraph*, and with which in the main we fully agree. Whatever might have been the cause it is perfectly evident that the low freeboard was one of the principal causes which occasioned the loss of the Captain. What ship can be considered in a proper condition as a ship of war that carries her lee gunwale under water as it was when the Admiral made his remarks on it to Captain Coles. The ship herself was a huge mistake. No nautical man now is surprised at her capsizing. Her great faults seemed to be topweight, from various causes, a very low freeboard (far too little),⁹ and hence the extraordinary height of her centre of gravity; the consequences of all of which were her utter inability to recover herself on going over her high angle of safety, and her ultimate capsizing.

However, here is the opinion of the *Hants Telegraph*, an old established paper which has had a better opportunity than ourselves of forming it.

The Judgment of the Court.—The judgment which the Court appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of H.M.S. Captain has pronounced, is not likely to give much satisfaction, either to the public at large, who pay for the construction of our ships of war, or to the special portion of the public who trust their lives on board of them. Everyone saw that the Court was constituted to try a false issue, and that, however long or short a time it might sit, its deliverance could be to a great extent anticipated. That Mr. May and the survivors would be acquitted was a foregone conclusion, but with regard to the supreme questions which are involved in the foundering of the Captain, we are almost as much in the dark at present as ever we were, and another inquiry will have to be held for the purpose of thoroughly overhauling the construction of the unfortunate vessel, of ascertaining the responsibility attaching to her building and sailing, and of testing the principles on which the whole of our navy is designed.

We seem to be running dangerously near the wind when a superfluous mast, or a few yards more or less of canvas, will capsize a ship and overwhelm five hundred of her crew; or when, as it may be, the safety of other vessels in a gale are only secured by the splitting of their sails. It is of importance to know whether the mathematical criterions which are employed to learn the stability of a ship are certain; whether we have ascertained all that it is possible to ascertain as to the behaviour of iron vessels in certain conditions of wind and water; and whether, in short, it is not necessary to revise the rules that are laid down with regard to stability, flotation, displacement, and all the other properties belonging to the science of naval architecture. There must be something radically wrong when experts can hold such diametrically opposite opinions concerning the seaworthiness of a ship that one party shall declare her to be unapproachable, and another party that she was irreversibly doomed to perish!

What, again, is the worth of preliminary trials when captain and crew can, up to the very last moment, exhibit such unequalled confidence in the behaviour of their ship as to deem it unnecessary, even in a storm of unusual violence, to think the slightest precautions needful. The Captain was an exception.

* We know nothing of the distribution of her weight below.

tional vessel, and was built as an experiment; she was designed by a man who, though a practical sailor, was not a scientific man; she was built by a private firm, who not only performed their work without official assistance, but in the teeth of much official opposition; and she was permitted to go to sea ere the position of her centre of gravity had been positively determined. And yet the Captain was not only an innovation as to the height of her freeboard and the character of her hurricane deck, but she violated established precedents with respect to her armament and masting as well. Had she, under these circumstances, exhibited many defects on her first cruise it would not have been other than what was to be expected. Had she failed to equal the performances of the Monarch, and settled into a second place as a sea-going vessel, public opinion would have pronounced the result very good for an experiment. But the country was not prepared to learn, in opposition to the strongly worded and repeated assurances of the Chief-Constructor that she was an expensive mistake, that Captain Coles' invention had surpassed the ships of the fleet at a leap, and that she was the most formidable engine of war which the century, rich in the means of destruction, had produced. Hence the consternation which the news of her foundering caused was profound.

For the moment the feeling of astonishment was stronger than the feeling of sorrow for the dead or of commiseration for the bereaved, it was, indeed, hard to believe that a ship should all of a sudden, and without anything having been discovered to awaken the suspicions of those on board, sink from the highest pinnacle of success to the bottom of the sea; and that she should, in short, founder in line of battle, with all her sails set, and without so much as having had occasion to call her engines into requisition. Such being the case, it was quite natural that a powerful reaction should set in, not only against Captain Coles' principle but against the modifications of the principle as displayed in other ships. Experiments which had proved fallacious as regards the Captain could not be held to be invulnerable in other cases. Were the same results to follow the testing of bridges a reduction would immediately take place in the amount of railway travelling, and voices would be raised in favour of stage coaches just as arguments are now being heard in favour of a return to wooden walls.

One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the sinking of the Captain is the general irresponsibility of all parties who had anything to do with her construction. That her fate is known everybody is anxious to wash their hands of her. The Admiralty authorities deny their responsibility because they did not originate the plans, while the Messrs. Laird very plausibly argue that the responsibility with them ceased, so far as the seaworthiness of the ship was concerned, the moment the Admiralty accepted the design. Pressed on the point, Mr. William Laird remarked that their Lordships reserved the right of approving the design submitted, and that, on the other hand, his firm only agreed to tender for the construction of the Captain on the condition that the plans were approved by the Admiralty.

Such, then, being the haze in which the question of responsibility is involved, the Court attempted to determine the point in a way that was ingenious without being satisfactory. They not only honourably acquitted Mr. May and his fellow prisoners, but, taking up an issue which was foreign to the strict scope of the inquiry, they also acquitted the Admiralty of all culpability in the matter. They state that the Captain was built in deference to public opinion, expressed in Parliament and through other channels, and in opposition to the views and opinions of the Controller and his department; and that the evidence all tends to show that they generally disapproved of her construction. It further appearing that before the Captain was received from the contractors a grave departure from her original design had been committed, whereby her draught of water was increased about two feet, and her freeboard was diminished to a corresponding extent, and that her stability proved to be dangerously small, combined with an area of sail (under the circumstances) excessive. The Court deeply regret that if these facts were duly known and appreciated, they were not communicated to the officer in command of the ship; or, if otherwise, that she was allowed to be employed in the ordinary service of the fleet before they had been sufficiently ascertained by calculation and experiment."

The gunner having been called to the President, the latter, in returning his sword, said, "Mr. May—I am desired by the Court to avail myself of the present occasion—that of the returning of your sword—to acquaint you that they are satisfied you did everything in your power, consistent with your duty, to save more of your shipmates, and that your conduct and that of the survivors of the crew of the Captain, during the time they were under your command, reflects credit on yourselves and on the service to which you belong."

The Court was then dissolved.

We append to the foregoing, the following sensible and temperate remarks, which we find on this subject in the *Hants Telegraph*, and with which in the main we fully agree. Whatever might have been the cause it is perfectly evident that the low freeboard was one of the principal causes which occasioned the loss of the Captain. What ship can be considered in a proper condition as a ship of war that carries her lee gunwale under water as it was when the Admiral made his remarks on it to Captain Coles. The ship herself was a huge mistake. No nautical man now is surprised at her capsizing. Her great faults seemed to be topweight, from various causes, a very low freeboard (far too little),⁹ and hence the extraordinary height of her centre of gravity; the consequences of all of which were her utter inability to recover herself on going over her high angle of safety, and her ultimate capsizing.

However, here is the opinion of the *Hants*

Telegraph, an old established paper which has had a better opportunity than ourselves of forming it.

The Judgment of the Court.—The judgment which the Court appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of H.M.S. Captain has pronounced, is not likely to give much satisfaction, either to the public at large, who pay for the construction of our ships of war, or to the special portion of the public who trust their lives on board of them. Everyone saw that the Court was constituted to try a false issue, and that, however long or short a time it might sit, its deliverance could be to a great extent anticipated. That Mr. May and the survivors would be acquitted was a foregone conclusion, but with regard to the supreme questions which are involved in the foundering of the Captain, we are almost as much in the dark at present as ever we were, and another inquiry will have to be held for the purpose of thoroughly overhauling the construction of the unfortunate vessel, of ascertaining the responsibility attaching to her building and sailing, and of testing the principles on which the whole of our navy is designed.

Moreover, in English and French, and indeed to other histories, the era of predominant royal influence has usually been the era of a strong aristocratic counterpoise,—when the nobility has been the check on the royal power, and the chief obstacle to its ascendancy. But this is not so in Prussia. There the civil and political influence of the aristocracy is not very considerable. The nobility is poor, and in political ideas so narrowly Conservative that it is decidedly less popular, more reactionary, than the throne itself. Count Bismarck has found the Hohenzollers as unmanageable in its way as he has found the Chamber of Deputies in the opposite direction, and far less shrewd and instructed. The nobility, therefore, is much more dependent on the throne than any great aristocracy has ever been, and for all the purposes of military organization, nay for all the purposes of war, it has heartily supported the throne, and has contributed to it an unlimited supply of commissioned officers at once poor enough and dependent enough to submit to thorough training, and yet full enough of the pride of caste and of descent to make firm and dignified leaders. The Prussian nobility, instead of weakening the throne by its jealousy, has lent it the most efficient aid in the one great institution to the perfecting of which the Kings of Prussia have directed their best energies.

But the Prussian throne and the aristocracy united would really have been quite powerless for the great work of the last three or four years of political achievement, if they had not been acting under the advice of a Minister who fully understood and enthusiastically shared the leading popular idea of modern Germany, and was anxious, above all things, to embody it as the great end of his statesmanship. Count Bismarck has never been a hearty believer in the parliamentary system, but he has always aimed

at realising by other than parliamentary means, and with as little offence to parliamentary aspirations as he could manage, the great dream of the popular party, a Germany not only united but powerful, nay, even predominant—in the counsels of Europe. And it was the force of this universal popular feeling which gave such strength to Count Bismarck from the moment when it first was perceived that he was working powerfully for the great popular end, by means of which a great section of the popular party had disapproved. It has been the singular good fortune of Prussia, since the war with Austria, that her King, her nobility, her army, and her statesmen, have all been working towards an end ardently desired by the whole German democracy. When America worked out her national unity, endangered by the principle of slavery, she had nothing but the predominance of the national feeling on which to rely, and consequently for years she had to grope her way amidst great difficulties towards the fitting military organization for her purpose. But in Germany the same popular idea found statesmen, and soldiers, and organization, ready prepared, through long years of hereditary training, for the national work, and hence all the elements of strength were combined—a strong hereditary monarchy, a military aristocracy more amenable than most aristocracies to scientific teaching, and a people surging with enthusiasm for a new era of national unity and national power.

It is rarely, indeed, that such elements can be united in any national history, and probably it will not be for long that they can work together even in the history of Prussia. Let the German unity once fairly consummated, and the German Parliament meet, and the common end which now unite King, nobles, and people, will, too, probably disappear. No doubt, for the mere purpose of resisting foreign aggression, Prussia would still be united as closely as ever, for all nations unite against the foreign conqueror; but though all union is strength, all union is not strength of the unique kind we now see. English union is strength, and American union is strength, but it is only the union of the people in either country which is the source of that strength. Our monarch would not have the power to lead us as the Prussian monarch now has the power to lead Prussia. The aristocracy would not be the cement of our armies, as the Prussian aristocracy is the cement of the Prussian armies. And even in Prussia, when once the unity is gained, and the conflict between the throne and popular privilege has been fought and won, as it must be won, by the people, these sources of special strength will be more or less dried up. National leaders are often very difficult to find in a great democracy. In Prussia the national leaders are furnished by the present organization of society, and yet, as so rarely happens, they are national leaders who happen to care quite as much as the people for the great popular cause of the hour.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.—
Bathurst, Guyana, Melonhead, Kele, Pee, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croker
Carrow—Mr. G. Rowlands
Crown—Mr. J. L. Hartley
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowens, Mornagore, Rydal, Sodwala, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch and Lucknow—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montevideo, and Irunay—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudge, Ryelands, Aviford, Louis Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, Hargraves, and Mundooran—Messrs. John and George Sona
Selby—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—Mr. William Killick.

SOUTHERN.—
Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima—Bathurst, Nairne, Sutton Forest, and Moss Vale—Mr. J. P. Jones
Canberra—Burrinjuck, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yarramalong, Gunung, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. James P. Ritchie
Bradfield, Arundah, and Neillings—Mr. C. Harrison
Bunya—Mr. J. W. Costello
Bundaberg and Maryborough—Mr. Michael Norton
Woolgong and Dapto—Mr. William Hewlett
Kiamia, Jerringong, and Jambaroo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullendore, and Broulee—Mr. Harold Lodge
Bomaderry—Mr. G. Flavelle
Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gaze
Wagga Wagga—Mr. W. C. Hunter
Milton—Mr. Frederick Hall.

NORTHERN.—
Armidale—Mr. H. G. Mallan
Bellingen—Bellingen, Nambucca, and Nerrigundah—Mr. J. W. Osborne
Forster—Mr. W. C. Clarke
Gosford—Mr. J. P. Jones
Lismore—Mr. J. P. Jones
Port Macquarie—Mr. James Baker
Kempsey—Mackay River—Mr. Odie Danzer
Cudgen—Mr. J. H. Jones
Taree—Taree—Mr. J. Corlett
Richmond River—Mr. E. R. Rossiter, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. C. Bird
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Clarence—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor.

INTERCOLONIAL.—
QUEENSLAND.—
Brisbane—Mr. George Sibley
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kline
Rockhampton—Mr. R. Hunter and Co.
VICTORIA.—
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Fawcett
TASMANIA.—
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walsh and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer
AUSTRALIA.—
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—
Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street
NOUVEAU, NEW CALEDONIA.—
George Rosier.

LONDON.—
Mr. F. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 121, Holborn Hill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.—
Gordon and Gotch .. 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee 57, Harrington-street, near Bassett-street
F. Barker 82, Pitt-street
W. H. Hayes 113, King-street East
J. Piercy William and Yarlung and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fletcher Pitt-street
Post-office, Pyrmont
Charles Lee 92, South Head Road
Surry Hills, corner of Bourke and Campbell streets
J. J. Cooper Adding Wesley Chapel, Glebe
Lambton, and Paddington Station bookstall, and Railway Bridge, Paddington-street.

SUBURBAN.—
Paddington—opposite Post-office
Newtown—Darling-street, Waterloo: Alexandria and Botany
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe .. Post-office, Waterloo Bay
Chatswood—Balmain

F. Marles Paddington
Chas. Carter Paddington
W. E. Davy North shore
Chas. H. Turner Longbottom
F. Rawlings Ashfield
Mrs. Williams Petersham

MURRUNDUNDI.—
A.M.D., at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 8 acres, a lease, with a right to purchase, and money to be paid to building, 125, Pitt-street.

TODD, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 8 acres, a lease, with a right to purchase, and money to be paid to building, 125, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD ON LEET, 212 (two hundred and nine acres) acres of lucerne paddock, 5300 vines, mostly come into good bearing, many ornamental trees, and various kinds of fruit.

Apply to Rev. J. H. Hay, Murrundundi.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 8 acres, a lease, with a right to purchase, and money to be paid to building, 125, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD ON LEET, 212 (two hundred and nine acres) acres of lucerne paddock, 5300 vines, mostly come into good bearing, many ornamental trees, and various kinds of fruit.

Apply to Rev. J. H. Hay, Murrundundi.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 8 acres, a lease, with a right to purchase, and money to be paid to building, 125, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD ON LEET, 212 (two hundred and nine acres) acres of lucerne paddock, 5300 vines, mostly come into good bearing, many ornamental trees, and various kinds of fruit.

Apply to Rev. J. H. Hay, Murrundundi.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 8 acres, a lease, with a right to purchase, and money to be paid to building, 125, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD ON LEET, 212 (two hundred and nine acres) acres of lucerne paddock, 5300 vines, mostly come into good bearing, many ornamental trees, and various kinds of fruit.

Apply to Rev. J. H. Hay, Murrundundi.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 8 acres, a lease, with a right to purchase, and money to be paid to building, 125, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD ON LEET, 212 (two hundred and nine acres) acres of lucerne paddock, 5300 vines, mostly come into good bearing, many ornamental trees, and various kinds of fruit.

Apply to Rev. J. H. Hay, Murrundundi.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 8 acres, a lease, with a right to purchase, and money to be paid to building, 125, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD ON LEET, 212 (two hundred and nine acres) acres of lucerne paddock, 5300 vines, mostly come into good bearing, many ornamental trees, and various kinds of fruit.

AUCTION SALES.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart, Pitt-street.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Substantial Household Furniture and Effects comprising—
Loo, Telescope, and Side Tables, Chiffoniers, Pier Glasses,
Carpetas, Hookseas, Fenders and Irons, Engravings,
Half-seated Chairs, and Crochet Work, and Irons,
Gloves, Buttons, Chests, Drawers, Writing-tables, Toddy
Glasses, Washstands and Sets, Towel Boxes, Cane
and Wood Chairs, Crockery and Glassware, &c. Also
Carts, Double and Single Harness, Baths, Stoves,
Chaff Cutters, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell
by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
at the Mart.

The above.

LISTER and SON will sell by public
auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Crompton,
83, Crown-street, as advertised in the HERALD on
the 11th, 12th, and 13th.

THOMAS and GRISDALE will sell by
auction on the premises, 86, Devonshire-street,
near the Exhibition, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Good and useful household furniture, consisting of piano,
chairs, tables, washstands, ironing-tables, dining-tables,
cane and wood chairs, iron and wood bedsteads,
washstands, pails and toilet glasses, glass and earth-
ware, bath, and a large lot of sundries.

MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE.

Meadowcroft and CO. will sell by
auction, at their Mart, Park and Castlereagh
streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
Chairs, armchairs, tables, safes, couches, chairs
Sofas, bedsteads and bedding, washstands and ware
Looking-glasses, counter, crockery, glass, pictures
Books, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

Also, a large lot and bits.

Terms, cash.

In the insolvent Estate of Mr. Pilkoff.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets,

THIS DAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock.

Horse, Spring-cart, Harness, Fiddle, and Bridle.

M.R.H.D. COCKBURN has been instructed
by the Official Assignee in the above estate,
to sell by auction.

The above.

Terms, cash.

Under a Bill of Sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 26th February, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

M.R.H.D. COCKBURN has been in-
structed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at
11 o'clock.
A quantity of household furniture, comprising bed-
steads, bedding, tables, chairs, washstands, counter,
and settles, glass case, &c. Also,
3000 feet of sculling, four-wheel travellers' dogcart,
&c., &c.

Terms, cash.

TUERDAY, February 21st.

Important to Importers.

Fancy Dealers

China and Earthenware Dealers

Furniture Dealers, and the Trade.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, to close a Consignment.

M.R. CHARLES TEAKLE has been
favoured with instructions to sell by auction,
at their Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUERDAY next, at 11
o'clock prompt, comprising
Lyman show, bellows
Cask boxes, japanned ware
Copper kettles, coffee pots
1-pint and pint measures
Iron and steel hardware, fire irons
Washstand basins and jugs
Holloware in every description
3 cases assorted baskets
5 basket and butchers' baskets
6 cases, &c., &c., &c.

2 crates pillar candlesticks, glass jugs, stands, water
pots, &c.

2 cases glass, sugar, and creams, salts, butter dishes, &c.

2 cases white granite ware, &c.

Full particulars in future issue.

In the Assigned Estate of a Tailor.

Removed from the country for convenience of Sale.

WEDNESDAY, February 22nd.

M.R. CHARLES TEAKLE has received
instructions from the trustees in an assigned
estate to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street,
on TUERDAY next, at half past 10 o'clock prompt.
The entire stock-in-trade of a tailor.
Particulars in future issue.]

FLOORCLOTHS.

Ex Underley.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to
sell by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
on TUERDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
1 case best Scotch floorcloth, 18 feet
1 ditto ditto 3-4, 4-4, and 5-4.

10 cases GLASS CHIMNEY GLASSES.

Just Landed, ex Border Chief.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by
auction, on TUERDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
1 handson walnut cottage pianoforte, carved trunks,
paramount sofa, &c., &c.

1 ditto ditto

1 ditto ditto 4-4, 4-4

3 ditto plate tray glasses, assorted sizes.

Also,

Hornerbar and tin-lined cans.

PIANOS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to
sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
on TUERDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
1 handson walnut cottage pianoforte, carved trunks,
paramount sofa, &c., &c.

1 ditto ditto

To be sold without reserve.

ENGRAVINGS

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received
instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
Pitt-street, on TUERDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases containing a splendid assortment of engravings
and chromo-lithographs, in maple and gilt frames,
glazed.

BEST COTTON HORSES NETS

Ditto HEMP GARDEN NETS.

Ex Border Chief.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to
sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
on TUERDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
1 case best horse nets, assorted, white, brown, and black
1 ditto ditto

UNDER A BILL OF SALE.

Henderson's Alabama Clock, Glass Shade

Drawing-room Suite, in green silk

Loose Table

Hagabone Board

Chiffoniers and Music Stool

Woolen and

Double-barrelled Fowling-piece, &c., &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to
sell by auction, on TUERDAY next, at 11
o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
Sundry articles of furniture, partially enumerated
above.

LONDON BOTTLED SHERRY.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to
sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
on TUERDAY next, at 11 a.m.,
12 cases gold sherry, each 3 dozen, duty paid

These are just landed on Glendower, and can be recom-

mended to connoisseurs as a first-class article.

Preliminary Notice.

72 Packages of Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, &c., &c.

Now landing or Border Chief.

To Warehouses, Drapery Outfitters, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to
sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
on TUERDAY and FRIDAY next, 23rd and 24th instant,
at 11 a.m. each day.

A splendid assortment of winter goods.

Particulars in Wednesday's HERALD.

CHINA, in Cash.

To Earthware Dealers, Storeskeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to
sell by auction, on TUERDAY next, at 11
o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,20 cases breakfast and saucers, Paris, white and
gold, ditto plates, each 6 and 7 inch, ditto, ditto

2 ditto each slope and sugar, ditto, ditto ditto

2 ditto B. and B., ditto, ditto ditto

2 ditto boxes, ditto, ditto ditto

2 ditto ditto, ditto, ditto ditto

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871.

FUNERALS.

THIS FRIENDS of the late Captain WILLIAM ROGERS are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to move from the Landing Place, opposite the Custom House, Circular Quay, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter before 3, and proceed to the Devonshire-st. Cemetery. R. STEWART, Undertaker, Burleigh-st.

THIS FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, shipbuilder, late of Jersey Bay, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to move from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Snowden, No. 36, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELL, Son & Undertakers, George-st., opposite Christ Church; South Head, Pitt and Hunter streets.

THIS FRIENDS of the late Mr. EDWARD EDMONDSON are invited to attend his Funeral to move from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Snowden, No. 36, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 710, George-street South.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. EDWIN WARD are invited to attend the Funeral to move from the residence of his widow, Mrs. Ward, 46, Chippendale-street, Chippendale, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 710, George-street South.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM H. ALWAY are invited to attend the Funeral to move from the residence of his widow, Mrs. Ellen, to move from his residence, Jasmines Place, Bourke-st., to Surrey Hills, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELL, Son & Undertakers, 118, 8, R. road, 737, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

THIS FRIENDS of Mr. MARCHIBORN GIBBENS, contractor, are invited to attend the Funeral to move from the residence of his widow, Mrs. Gibbens, 10, Chippendale-street, Pitt and Hunter streets, to his residence, Australia-st., next to Pitt and Hunter streets, to move from his residence, 46, Chippendale-street, Chippendale, at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY. J. RUTRIDGE, N.G.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept proposals for Fire and Marine risks of all kinds, inclusive of hulls; also to issue policies on wool or other produce intended for exportation to London, covering same for fire while at sea and shipment.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street, Sydney.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Carriages, Freight, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders), against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE LIFE AND MORTGAGE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).

Directors.

Joseph Wilkie (Messrs. Wilkie, Welch, and Co.) James Bellin (Messrs. Bellin and Wilkinson).

Shares, £5 each; £5 payable on application, and £5 per month till paid up; 8 per cent. per annum interest on capital invested.

TRIENNAL BONUS. SPECIAL BENEFITS TO subscribers for first 1000 shares.

LEADING FEATURES:

The Mortgage Assurance plan.

Life assurance policies at minimum premiums.

Policies unassessable, and free from any condition as to payment of premium.

Detailed prospectus, forms, and every information on application, at the offices, Lloyd's rooms, 95, Collins-street West, Melbourne; or prospectuses from GOBDON and GOTCH, Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

ROBERT T. TIMSON, Actuary.

Agents and medical officers required.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months.
5 ditto ditto ditto ditto
ditto ditto ditto ditto
By order of the Directors. C. G. DALBERDYLHILL Manager.

PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY. Registered September, 1868.

DIRECTORS: Messrs. M. METCALFE, Ed. J. CHAPMAN, H. E. ALLAN, S. A. STEPHEN, and R. F. POCKLEY.

SHARES—£10 each, which can be paid by 10s per month for 12 months.

DEPOSITS received for 6 or 12 months, for which 7 per cent. will be allowed.

Particulars having funds to invest will find the Society's Share a safe and profitable investment.

From 6 to 10 per cent. will be payable on same after close of the 30th September in each year.

The Shares can be drawn out on one month's notice.

The security is of the best. The funds only being advanced to members on buildings.

Shares can be taken up at any time on application to the Secretary.

W. H. DELOTTE, Secretary, 3, Spring-street, Sydney, 1st February, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Positively the LAST SIX NIGHTS of the Admired Tragedian and Celebrated Character Actor, Mr. J. B. HOWE.

THIS EVENING, Monday, February 20, and every Evening until further notice, the performances will commence with a new Hibernian sensational drama, THE SHAMROCK OF IRELAND.

Fat Molloy (Messrs. J. B. Howe, and his wife) in love with a girl, whisky, with the songs of "Fat Molloy," "When young girls are walking," and the "Four-leaved Shamrock." Lord Calton Mr. J. D. BARTLETT.

Act 1—BIRTH OF THE SHAMROCK.

Act 2—DESERTION.

Act 3—RESTORATION.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the SPECTRE BRIDE-GROOM. Dicksy Mr. Charles Young.

Reduction Prices, Dress circle, 3s 6d; stalls, 2s 6d; pit, 1s.

J. B. HOWE, as PAT MOLLOY.

THE ENCHANTED DELL.

GREATEST IRISH DRAMA EVER PRODUCED.

THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE AT THE SHAMROCK OF IRELAND.

S. SHAMROCK OF IRELAND.

J. B. HOWE as FAT MOLLOY, with SONGS.

B. E. N. E. Y. I. T. LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO OF Mr. J. B. HOWE, THURSDAY next, February 23rd, Shakespeare's comedy of HAMLET.

Mr. HOWE in his great assumption of THE DANISH PRINCE.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The concluding CONCERT of the 1870 season which has been unavoidably delayed by the long-continued illness of the Conductor, Mr. DEANE, is fixed for TO-MORROW, Thursday, 21st instant. Final rehearsal, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES DAVIS, Hon. Secretary.

GRAND CONCERT (for a charitable object) AT THE MASONIC HALL, TO-MORROW (Thursday, 21st instant). The MASONIC HALL, LEEDS, has not been announced in the Programme; it is now notified that she will sing, "Steal my bark to Erin's Isle," and "Kathleen Mavourneen." For "Gentlemen Amateur," in the Second Part of Programme, read Mr. E. McLEAN.

Tickets, 1s; reserved seats, 2s.

A. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

QUADRILLE PARTY, SHROVE TUESDAY, At Mrs. Williams', 106, Elizabeth-st. Double ticket, 5s.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRANK HUSSETT'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, February 20.

NATIONAL SONG AND CHORUSES,

in which Miss BLANCHE CLIFTON

will personate

ENGLAND, AMERICA, FRANCE and PRUSSIA, ENGLAND, Britannia, "The British Empire";

AMERICA, Goddess of Liberty—(song, "Star-spangled Banner").

FRANCE, "Le Roi Soleil" (song, "Walk by the Rhine");

MES BLANCHES CLIFTON.

NATIONAL TAPESTRY.

ENGLAND—British Fleet.

AMERICA—Capital Cities, and the Pacific

FRANCE—The Defence of Paris.

PRUSSIA—Watch on the Rhine.

Executed by W. Hussey's Combination.

Fall Chorus (part 2).

"The Yellow Gal that winked at me," ... Frank Hussey.

Bandos and Concertos, F. Leathwood.

Characteristic Peas Soul Carl Leon.

Baritone Solo, "The Flying Dutchman," H. Gordon.

The whole to conclude with the magnificient Ethiopian Farce, entitled

SCHIMMERS BOY.

Millie Price.

Dress circle, 2s; stalls, 2s; gallery, 6d; pit and upper circle, one shilling.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

Most positively the LAST SIX NIGHTS.

THIS Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and following EVENINGS at the ARTS.

AMERICAN WAR!

In consequence of the unprecedented success of this Exhibition, the audience will receive

TERM 12.

in presents, all the remaining stock of Fancy Articles in the windows of the Waxworks, together with a variety of other handsome gifts will be distributed gratuitously to the persons during these six nights, being positively given away.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of THE STOCK has been transferred to make room for a new collection of articles.

THE WHOLE of